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"The top of the cylinder is divided off into spaces which are numbered from one to ten, and in the centre is a pointer that can be rapidly revolved on a fixed centre like a roulette wheel.

"The boy who has stopped the vender pays his penny with the air of a Cræsus, and, with a breathless audience gives the pointer a twist, and when it stops the vender opens the cylinder and hands to the small boy as many packages of sweets as the number calls for.

"There are no blanks, as the sporting spirit of the small boy is not sufficiently developed to play for all or nothing, but there is no doubt that it tends to cultivate that national vice in Argentina, gambling, which is indulged in by all classes, rich and poor alike, from horseracing to the national lottery, tickets being sold on the streets for the weekly drawing of from \$80,000 to \$1,000,000 at prices within reach of even the poorest classes."

"Sometimes you will hear what seems to be the notes of a bird. If, however, you investigate, you will find that it is not a bird at all, but the scissors grinder, who by moving and bending at different angles a flat piece of steel about three feet long against his rapidly revolving emery wheel, was producing these birdlike notes, well understood by every Buenos Ayres housewife and only bewildering to the stranger within the gates."

SLANG TERMS FOR MONEY. The following article is an editorial in the "Boston Herald" (Evening Edition) for February 18, 1905:—

"At a dinner given at a New York hotel last week and attended by fifteen prominent police captains of the metropolis a guest counted ten different words used by these captains in place of 'money.' The words were these: tin, cush, gelt, rocks, candy, dough, sugar, mazuma, glad wealth, welcome green. Gelter, not gelt, was used by the rogues of New York in the fifties; not one of the other words appears in the curious slang dictionary compiled by George W. Matsall, special justice, chief of police, etc., and published in New York in 1859. Welcome green is a variant of long green. What, pray, is the origin of mazuma? Is it not an importation of our German brethren? The word 'mesumme' is in German slang, and 'linke mesumme' means counterfeit money. Singular to relate, the police captains did not use the word 'graft.' Perhaps they have grown sensitive of late. The reader will notice the absence of simoleons, bones, cold bones, and plunks, terms applied correctly to a certain number of dollars, as in the sentence: 'It cost me two cold bones;' yet simoleons is a word used at times to denote a certain fixed sum.

"Think for a moment of the slang synonyms of money. Here are a few of them: The actual, ballast, beans, blunt (for specie), brads, brass, bustle, charms, checks, coal, colliander seeds, coppers, corn (in Egypt), chink, crap, chinkers, chips, corks, dibs, darby, dots, ducats, dimmock, dinarey, dirt, dooteroomus, dumps, dust, dyestuffs, dollars, gingerbread, gilt, gent (for silver), haddock, hard stuff (or hard) horse, nails, huckster, John, John Davis loafer, lour (said to be the oldest cant term for money), kelter, lurrries, mopusses, moss, muck, needful, oil of palms, peck, plums, nobbings (collected in a hat by street performers), ocre, oof, pewter, pieces, posh, queen's

pictures, quids, rags, insect powder, ready, ready gilt, ready John, redge, rhino, rivets, rowdy, scales, salt, sawdust, scads, screen, scuds, shigs, soap, shot, shekels, sinews of war, shiners, shinplasters, skin, Spanish, spondulics, spoon, steven, stamps, stiff, stuff, stumpy, sugar, teaspoons, tin, tow, wad, wedge, wherewithal, yellow boys. No doubt contributions from a dozen students of slang would double the list. Thomas Dekker's 'Bellman of London' and 'Lanthorne and Candle Light,' which with 'The Gull's Horn Book' have lately been reprinted in a little volume, are a mine of information concerning the slang of the latter part of the sixteenth century and the early years of the seventeenth. Thus to cutpurses of London the purse was the bung and the money was known as shells.

"We have omitted such specific London terms as shiners, goblin, finns, foont, deener, pony, quid ; see Mr. Chevalier's 'Our Little Nipper.'

I'm just about the proudest man that walks,
I've got a little nipper, when 'e talks
I'll lay you forty shiners to a quid
You'll take 'im for the father, me the kid.

"An entertaining little volume could be written on the derivation of these slang terms, with illustrative quotations from the flash poets. The English have 'peck;' the Germans have 'pich, picht, and peck.' The Viennese 'gyps' is supposed to be from the Latin 'gypsum,' as the German 'hora' and 'kall' from the Hebrew 'heren' and 'kal.' The London 'oof' or 'oofish' is derived from 'auf tische' (on the table), for the sports of Houndsditch would not play cards unless the money were on the table. French slang is rich and picturesque in this subdivision.

"And it is to be observed that these synonyms were invented or adapted by those sadly in need of money, not by those who have money to burn, another proof of the statement that poverty sharpens the wits and fires the imagination."

INDIANS DECORATE SOLDIERS' GRAVES. The newspapers of May 31, 1905, had the following item from the Crow Indian Agency, Montana:—

"The Crow and Cheyenne Indians celebrated Decoration Day by placing wild flowers on the graves of the soldiers killed in the Custer massacre. Every grave had a few flowers placed on it.

"General Custer's grave came in for the largest share of flowers, the mound being entirely covered with offerings from the Indians. In addition to the graves of Custer's men, the graves of the soldiers killed at Old Fort Smith, whose bodies were brought here some years ago and interred within the Custer inclosure, were also decorated.

"The Crows were not engaged in the massacre of Custer's forces, but the Cheyennes took part in that battle, and many of the latter visited the battlefield yesterday."